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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/790,908	03/02/2004	Paul D. Ringgenberg	2003-IP-011866 U1 USA	1417
20558	7590	03/14/2006		EXAMINER
KONNEKER & SMITH P. C. 660 NORTH CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY SUITE 230 PLANO, TX 75074			PENG, CHARLIE YU	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2883	

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/790,908	RINGGENBERG, PAUL D.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Charlie Peng	2883

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on response filed 05 December 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-28 and 51-57 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 29-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 34 and 35 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 02 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Brian Healy
Primary Examiner

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/20/04, 8/4/04, 10/28/04, 12/06/04, 2/22/05, 6/17/05
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

In a response filed 05 December 2005, applicant traversed the restriction requirement between different species of Group I, claims 1-28 and 51-57; applicant did not traverse the restriction requirement between Groups I & II. Applicant further elected Group II for continued prosecution.

Since applicant only traversed the restriction requirement between species within a non-elected (without traverse) inventive Group II, the traversal is moot with respect to the prosecution of the current application. The examiner withdraws the restriction requirement between species of Group I.

The restriction requirement between Groups I and II is not traversed and therefore made FINAL.

Group I (claims 1-28 and 51-57) is withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 05 December 2005.

Information Disclosure Statement

Parts of the information disclosure statement filed 06 December 2004 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because they are not properly cited in PTO Form 1449. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this

information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

In so far as obfuscation allows examiner has considered all of the references submitted as part of the unusually large number of Information Disclosure Statements but has not found any reference to be particularly relevant. If Applicant is aware of pertinent material in the references, please provide concise explanations (point out specific documents and their relevant pages and lines) in a response to this Office action. Also, Applicant's IDS submittal of the US Patents is not compliant with MPEP requirements; please ensure all future submittals comply with MPEP requirements.

The following is an excerpt from MPEP 609:

"Although a concise explanation of the relevance of the information is not required for English language information, applicants are encouraged to provide a concise explanation of why the English language information is being submitted and how it is understood to be relevant. Concise explanations (especially those which point out the relevant pages and lines) are helpful to the Office, particularly where documents are lengthy and complex and applicant is aware of a section that is highly relevant to patentability or where a large number of documents are submitted and applicant is aware that one or more are highly relevant to patentability."

Applicant is reminded of section 2004, paragraph 13, of the MPEP.

It is desirable to avoid the submission of long lists of documents if it can be avoided. Eliminate clearly irrelevant and marginally pertinent cumulative information. If a

long list is submitted, highlight those documents which have been specifically brought to applicant's attention and/or are known to be of most significance. See *Penn Yan Boats, Inc. v. Sea Lark Boats, Inc.*, 359 F. Supp. 948, 175 USPQ 260 (S.D. Fla. 1972), *aff'd*, 479 F.2d 1338, 178 USPQ 577 (5th Cir. 1973), *cert. denied*, 414 U.S. 874 (1974). But cf. *Molins PLC v. Textron Inc.*, 48 F.3d 1172, 33 USPQ2d 1823 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

Claim Objections

Claims 34 and 35 are objected to because of the following informalities: the claims are identical. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The cited claims are dependent claims of claim 29, which claims an apparatus, but they are also directed to method steps of using the apparatus. Method steps such as "the first assembly is deposited in the well while the second assembly is retrieved" are disclosed. A single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method step(s) of using the apparatus is indefinite and held to be ambiguous. In *Ex parte Lyell*, 17 USPQ2d 1548. (See MPEP 2173.05(p))

Claim 48-50 recites the limitation "the completion string". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 29--40 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S.

Patent 6,933,491 to Maida, Jr. Maida teaches a system for deploying an optical fiber cable into a well having a first (sensor) assembly **34**, a second (wellhead) assembly **106**, wherein the wellhead assembly **106** deploys a down hole fiber optic cable **110** and the sensor assembly **34** into the well. (See at least Fig. 2 and description) Maida further teaches the sensor assembly is coupled to an optical circulator **104** through the down hole fiber optic cable **110**, e.g., the sensor assembly can be said to be coupled to the circulator with some intermediary component, such as an length of cable, a coupler or a connector, or polarizer, etc., intervenes between the two. Each connector would be connecting two assemblies with fiber optic cables.

With reference to claims 30-32, a connector is inherently capable of releasably securing two or more separate components.

With reference to claims 33-35, Maida teaches that a light signal travels through the downhole cable **110** to the sensor assembly **34** (on a first section of fiber optic cable), and the reflected signal indicative of the measured parameter(s) proceeds back up to the optical circulator **104**. The reflected light signal is eventually passed to control

station 99 by return optic fiber cable 101b, and specifically through a photo-intensity detector 112 to an optical receiver/detector 114 coupled to a display/data storage means D such as a monitor or a computer. The monitor or computer can monitor or receive physical parameter measurements from the fiber-optic-based sensor assembly 34.

With reference to claims 36 and 37, these claims recite inherent properties of the system as taught by Maida, if the connector is malfunctioning or disconnected, the sensor assembly would not be able to reflect optical signals to the monitor.

With reference to claims 39 and 40, Maida teaches that the system can have a plurality of sensors or sensor assemblies 34, therefore requiring a plurality of connectors to couple all the sensors or sensor assemblies to different section of the down hole fiber optic cable 110.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maida Jr. in view of U.S. Patent 5,435,351 to Head. Maida teaches the optical system except for an anchor for the down hole fiber optic cable. Head teaches an anchoring apparatus 20 which is firmly attached to the conduit 21 inside the coiled tubing 22 in a well bore. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to hang or suspend the fiber optic cable and sensor assemblies of Maida in the well as shown by Head. The motivation would be that the fiber optic cable is not subjected to any stretching whatsoever by its own weight.

Claims 44-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maida Jr. in view of prior art disclosed by Maida Jr. Maida teaches the optical system except for a production tubing string, but Maida discloses, in reviewing prior art, that the sensor assembly 34 typically consists of optical fiber sensors and transducers, as well as the mandrel and other equipment required to integrate the assembly into the production tubing string 24. (See Fig. 1 and description) As for a completion string as disclosed by the applicant, the term "completion string" is in the art to describe the tubing and equipment that is installed in the well-bore to enable production from a formation. The upper end of the completion string typically terminates in and includes a tubing hanger from which the completion string is suspended. When the well is ready for production, the oil, water and/or gas passes through the liner or casing and through the completion string to a production flow control device located at or above the well-head. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a production tubing string engaged to a completion string in Maida's invention. The motivation is that without a production tubing string engaging to a completion string, a wellbore serves no function and cannot produce the oil, water, and/or gas.

Claims 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maida Jr. in view of USPGPub 2005/0092501 to Chavers et al. Insofar as the examiner

can understand the claim due to their rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, a completion string is gravel packed in the well as disclosed. Gravel packing is a well known method in well drilling, and Chavers teaches systems and methods where a production tubing-run reservoir completion string 16 is gravel packed in a section 34. Although Maida does not teach gravel packing specifically, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to associate gravel packing with in-well fiber optic system as taught by Maida. The motivation is that gravel packing prevents production of formation sand and stabilizes the formation while causing minimal impairment to well productivity.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charlie Peng whose telephone number is (571) 272-2177. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am - 6 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank Font can be reached on (571) 272-2415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Charlie Peng
February 16, 2006


Brian Healy
Primary Examiner